MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1904.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second-

Class Mail Matter. Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid.

SUNDAY, Per Year 2 00 DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year 6 00 DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month...
Postage to foreign countries added.

Published by The Sun Printing and Publishing sociation at 170 Nassau street, in the Borough

of Manhattan, New York.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Benny Havens, O!

At the risk of putting the noses of our undergraduate friends out of joint, we must be allowed to say that the annual game between West Point and Annapolis is the chief battle of the football year. Even the enthusiasm of the fair, warmly as it is poured forth for Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania, Columbia, Cornell and all the minor gods, finds, perhaps, a more congenial shrine in the cadets and middles. These young gentlemen dance so perfectly, and buttons, as the envious civilian knows, are engaging; and women still unconsciously cleave to militarism and love the pomp and circumstance of war.

Besides, the man-ennobling pigskin is fittest in the hands of the young Grants and Farraguts. Football is war. If we understand correctly the theory of the Hon. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, it is the cause of war. The collegians are to be men of business, clergymen, lawyers, doctors, sociologists. The discipline, the energy, the bracing manly virtues, the unvielding courage stimulated by football, are, doubtless, precious to the men of peace, but are more directly in the line of the champions who are to stand in the imminent deadly breach and the conning tower.

It was a plucky and rattling game. nobly won and nobly lost.

The Italian Monarchy's Problem. We printed Sunday a timely letter from the correspondent in Rome who signs himself "Innominato," and, as we have reason to know, has exceptional means of securing information. It not only threw much-needed light on some significant incidents of the recent general election, but it helped us to comprehend the anomalous conditions which render the situation by which the Italian monarchy is confronted peculiarly per-

There seems to be no doubt that so long as Pius X. shall occupy the Papal throne the injunction issued by Pius IX. and reaffirmed by LEO XIII., which forbade Catholics to vote or be voted for at Parliamentary elections, will be suspended. From the viewpoint of the wisest champions of the Vatican, the injunction nil expedit, which avowedly was based on the ground of expediency, is no longer opportune. They now recognize that, not only in France and Social Democracy. This conviction, of the tribe buried EUNAPATCHA and which is the outcome of bitter experience, leads logically to two conclusions: first, that LEO XIII. made a mistake when he advised French Catholics to rally to the support of the Republican régime, because that régime was predestined to undergo Socialist control; and secondly, that however strained acy with the civil power in Italy during the last thirty years, very much more consideration is to be hoped for from a monarchy which upholds the existing order of society than from the Socialists. who have lately threatened, and still threaten, to become preponderant in the Italian Parliament. It is, moreover, obvious that in politics as in industry the laborer is deemed worthy of his hire. and that if Socialism can be beaten only reasonable demand of the latter would command respect, if not approval.

It appears, however, that although large numbers of Catholic registered electors went unrebuked to the ballot ing assembly: but on the other hand the aggregate popular vote cast for Socialist three years, having risen from less than 165,000 to more than 301,000.

is. as our correspondent points out. the fact that in Italy the registered electorate constitutes only 7 per cent. of the population, whereas in France and Germany the proportion of registered electors is about four times as large. The startling discrepancy is due to the enormous number of adult male Italians who lack the educational quali- creasing national momentum. We live fication for the suffrage. There is no doubt that for some thirty years an earnest effort has been made by the Italian Government to change this untoward state of things, and the percentage of illiteracy, which in 1872 was 72 campaign, but he never followed it in | into private collections out of the reach per cent. of the inhabitants, had fallen twenty-nine years later to 56 per cent. Nevertheless, even in 1901 more than proposition. Changes are needed for 18,000,000 Italians were unable to read and write.

Now, of these illiterates there are comparatively few in Piedmont, Lombardy, Emilia and Tuscany, where the Socialists have just made large gains in the popular vote. A vast majority of cial and industrial interests will inevithe Italians who lack the educational tably derive benefit therefrom, while mer States of the Church, in the peninsular provinces of the former kingdom of Naples and in the island of Sicily. It is also just these sections of the kingdom | ultra "stand patters," may be answered which contain the bulk of the faithful by saying that change should be made

adherents of the Vatican. Even of the registered electorate the Catholics constitute a fraction which has been variously computed from a third to a half. They would possess an overwhelming majority of the voters if the educational qualification for the franchise should be suspended for ten or fifteen years, when the full fruits of the Education law, if it continued to be rigorously enforced, would be manifest.

The educational qualification was

originally imposed by the friends of the Savoyard dynasty for the purpose of disfranchising the mass of the peasantry, whom, it was foreseen, the Vatican would be able to control. Tremendous changes, however, have occurred in the political social and economical conditions of Italy since the days of CAVOUR and MINGHETTI, or even since those of DEPRETIS. It is no longer Catholicism, but Socialism, that the Italian monarchy has most reason to dread. Should the Socialist popular vears at the rate which it has exhibited during the last three, nothing can prevent the Socialist party from acquiring control of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, unless, indeed, the educational qualification for the franchise should be suspended and manhood suffrage be substituted temporarily. That is a weapon which the friends of the existing social order hold in reserve, from the moment that a political modus vivendi is arranged between the Quirinal and the Vatican.

The Piute Medicine Man.

Civilization has reduced most of the nhabitants of the globe to a dead level of sameness, but there are peoples which still maintain their primitive customs in spite of the efforts of missionaries.

In the valley of the Colorado River live the Piute Indians, among whom the medicine man retains authority and responsibility. For twenty-five years the most powerful member of the tribe has been EUNAPATCHA, whose command over the spirits of the earth and skies no Piute thought of questioning.

Recently the tribe was attacked by an epidemic which caused many deaths. EUNAPATCHA was besought to find out which spirit was offended and had smitten his people. Inside his sacred lodge he worked his charms and used his magic. but the spirit was not appeased, and the tribe continued to suffer. Finally the wise men, finding EUNAPATCHA'S spells unavailing, decided that the great medicine man himself must be sacrificed to propitiate the gods, and that only his death would restore the tribal spirits to good humor.

ARAMECHA, an honored sub-chief of he tribe, was selected to sacrifice EUNA-PATCHA. The medicine man's sanctity forbade that his lodge should be entered by any person less holy than himself EUNAPATCHA may have known that he was to be sacrificed, or he may have been busy making magic. At any rate, he would not cross the bounds of his sacred enclosure. The sickness continued, and ARAMECHA could not lure the medicine man to neutral ground. Finally the executioner, inspired by the needs of his tribesmen, invaded the holy place, and shot and killed EUNAPATCHA of the Roman Catholic religion is the own brains. The surviving members despotism.

Advices from California do not say whether the disease to stay which this double sacrifice was made has been prodded by Federal bayonets. affected one way or the other by it. Even if the plague continues, the Piutes will not lose faith in their "medicine." Some satisfactory explanation of its may have been the relations of the Pap- failure to work properly will be found. The modernness of the instrument of sacrifice makes a strange contrast with the primitiveness of the ceremony. There is room in the world even now for interesting things to happen

ARAMECHA with high honors.

The Object of Changes in the Tariff.

Thus far the consideration of the metter of tariff adjustment has been almost exclusively limited to the bald proposiwith the assistance of Catholics, any tion that change in certain items is desirable or necessary, or that advantage would follow a judicious pruning of certain as vet unspecified items.

Opponents of the proposition meet it with two direct questions which to box, and although the head of the Lom- them seem unanswerable. They ask bard League, a Catholic association, why any changes should be made, and allowed himself, with the consent of the | what is to be gained by the changes if Cardinal Archbishop of Milan, to be they are made. They point to statistics chosen a Deputy, the extent of the de- of national prosperity, compare condifeat inflicted upon the Socialists at the | tions in this country with conditions in late election has been overrated. It is other lands, and urge that the nation true that the number of Socialists in the | shall pursue a policy which, if adopted new Chamber of Deputies will be some- by an individual or by a corporation, what smaller than, it was in the preced- | would at once be pronounced unprogressive and shortsighted. They declare that we should wrap our industrial candidates has been almost doubled in and commercial talents in the napkin of "well enough." They assert that we can do successfully, as a nation, that What renders these figures alarming which if it were done by an individual would lead to his being called a "mossback" by his neighbors. Their position may seem to be that of a wise conservatism, but it is entirely out of harmony with all that has made the United States what it is to-day.

We have attained our present position by taking advantage of our ever inin a time of expansion engines, and are experimenting with electrical traction and turbines. The "stand pat" policy would suppress the experiments. MARK HANNA urged that policy for a political his business, and adjustment of the of students. tariff is a business and not a political the purpose of increasing and facilitating our industrial and commercial operations and not merely for the purpose of benefiting any particular political party. Yet the party whose acts give wider scope and greater force to our commerqualification are to be found in the for- the party which retards or restricts our national development will be held responsible for its attitude and action. The first of these questions, asked by

because change is needed for our great-

est economic welfare. The second question concerns the gain which would follow a reasonable and businesslike modification of items whose reduction or removal would contribute to our national welfare. This cannot be answered until there is some definite announcement of the specific items which the advocates of revision have in mind for alteration. Broadly taken, benefit should follow in two departments-a reduced cost in our home market on certain articles of use and consumption, and in a widening of opportunity for increase and extension

of foreign trade. There are items on the present schedule for which American consumers are now forced to pay an unduly high price, which goes into the pockets of a limited number of beneficiaries. In its proper operation protection is for the nation and not for the individual. In the matter of gain in foreign trade there is an vote go on increasing for the next six unfortunate lack of realization of the really pressing need of new and larger outlets. Within recent years our producing capacity has increased more rapidly than our power of consumption in the line of manufactured wares.

Few mills or shops or factories, even

in the present time of business activity, are run to their full capacity. Every idle machine or implement adds to the cost of that which is produced. This is the special cause of "dumping." A factory operated to its full capacity turns out its finished product at a lower cost per item than is possible for a factory run on short time or utilizing only a portion of its facilities. We need a foreign market, not only for the profit on the merchandise which can be experted, but as well for the greater economy in producing cost and therefore in reduced prices in the home market.

Secretary Shaw's argument of the desirability of high prices has its decided limitations. If a factory with a fixed equipment can produce 1,000 watches per day at a selling price of \$10 apiece, it is vastly better for all than the operation of that factory with a production of 750 watches at a selling price of \$12. More people are employed, a larger sum is paid in wages, more material is used, and the public can have the time of day in its pooket with a two-

dollar bill to keep the watch company. Tariff adjustment should keep carefully in view the possibility of new and larger outlets in the markets abroad. Whatever contributes to the full activity of our mechanical facilities, now unquestionably in excess of our use for them, will tend to open foreign opportunities and relieve excessive prices in the home

The object of tariff adjustment is the industrial welfare of the United States, so far as it can be effected by adapting our tariff to the conditions of the time.

Imperialism at the Fair.

The Hon. CARL SCHURZ, the Hon. MOORFIELD STOREY and the rest of the werowances of anti-imperialism will read with sorrow and anger the accounts sent from St. Louis of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S visit to their little brown brothers.

First and worst, a drill of Filipino soldiers wearing the uniform of the Then, knowing his life was forfeit for United States army. Thus is the Hell Germany but in Italy, the worst enemy his sacrilege, ARAMECHA blew out his of War forced upon these victims of

Second, a Negrito dance. Can Negritos, deprived of trial by jury and all that makes life dear to them, be in the mood to dance? They must have been

Third, choir of "half naked" Filipinos sings "America." What has America done to them but rob them of their liberties? They would not have sung of their own free will a hymn of their brutal oppressors. Half-naked! The Boston Art Museum has still great work to do.

Fourth, "little Negritos scamper up a tree forty feet high and come rapidly down again." Why were they not urged to keep on climbing? Why does the United States do nothing for the elevation of these downtrodden patriots?

Fifth, Datto FACUNDO shows the President a bolo that has killed three men. Why is that Datto at large? Or were his slain only American hirelings?

Sixth, Filipino school children sing "My Old Kentucky Home." There was a gleam of humor in their eyes," as they sang. What chance has anti-imperialism if the Filipinos develop a sense of humor?

There should be resolutions, speeches documents, petitions and sonnets against this hideous spectacle.

Needful Protection of Our Prehistoric Ruins.

It is only within a few years that dealers in objects of archæological interest have made systematic efforts to obtain supplies from the fields where they are found. Recently, however, they have sallied forth to the cave dwellings and other prehistoric relies of this country. Private expeditions have been sent to visit ruins and conduct excavations. They have often spent the whole summer in parts of the West, where the richest harvest of prehistorio objects may be obtained, returning in the fall with large collections that are sold like any ordinary merchandise to him who will pay the price.

Many of these wares eventually find their way into public museums, but their value for purposes of study is impaired by the circumstance that they are rarely accompanied by the authentic records required to make them scientifically satisfactory. A large part of them go

Much information on the subject has recently been communicated to the General Land Office and the Office of Indian Affairs by Mr. EDGAS L. HEWETT president of the New Mexico Normal University and an archæologist of note. He has directed attention especially to the spoliation and destruction of historic and prehistoric ruins in Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado and Utah.

The Department of the Interior has urged on Congress the need of adequate legislation for several years, but no action has been taken. Measures for the protection and preservation of our prehistoric ruins are now under consideration and will be brought before Congress this winter. Meanwhile the Department of the Interior is supplementing the efforts it had already made

to extend the protection needed. Some time ago the General Land Office withdrew from sale, under the public land laws, such famous regions as those of the Pajarito and Jemez cliff dwellings and Inscription Rock in New Mexico, the region of the Mesa Verde cliff dwellings in Colorado and the tracts containing the petrified forest and Montezuma Castle in Arizona. Wherever archeological ruins or "finds" are situated within the Forest Reserves, the custodians in charge have been instructed to exercise special care for their preser-

Within the past month other public lands have been withdrawn from sale and more explicit instructions have been sent to the forest supervisors and special agents. The Land Office takes the ground that while there is no statute forbidding scientific research on public lands the United States has the same legal remedies for the prevention or redress of injuries which the individual possesses; and that those who make unauthorized excavations upon public lands and injure or remove ruins or relics are trespassing upon the lands and are liable to prosecution.

These orders have now been extended to cover not less than three-fourths of all the ruins in New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado and Utah. According to a communication in Science from President HEWETT, the Government has now mobilized a force of forest supervisors, rangers, special agents, Indian school superintendents and teachers, Indian agents, farmers and police, and even the Indians themselves, for the protection of archæological materials, so as to preserve them for scientific investigations.

Competent scientific men are per mitted to examine ruins and other "finds. but all persons are forbidden to enter and excavate in these districts for the purpose of acquiring specimens for commercial purposes. The laudable purpose of the Government is to stop the wilful destruction of valuable historic and prehistoric landmarks.

These precautions, however, do not obviate the need of legislative measures which shall clearly set forth the privileges that may be enjoyed and the evils that must cease.

Beer at the Harvard Union.

Cambridge, Mass., is a no-license town. This implies no marvellous asceticism on the part of its inhabitants. Boston is only three miles away. In Boston, despite commas and early closing, all reasonable thirsts may be allayed. The delivery system applies to wet goods, and works satisfactorily in the university city. Cambridge is able to plume herself on her high moral superiority, attained without any stern self-sacrifice.

A few hairless ancient men remember the old, unhappy far-off days when Mr. RICHARDSON presided over the oyster bay under the Post Office, later the capital of the Hon. ADAM KOCH. CARL'S still nestles in the memory of the pre-Adamites. Commencement Punch is as obsolete as blackstrap. These things are mentioned not with regret, but to accentuate the present public beerlessness of Cambridge.

his glass of red wine and wonders, sometimes in Parisian print. The distinguished German traveller learns with surprise that even without lager life may be livable.

The undergraduate can "open" bottled beer with his dissolute companions in the solitude of his room. In the Union, the college clubhouse, such dissipation is forbidden. Well, in imitation of a famous Boston institution, Harvard is to have "Pop" concerts next winter and spring. Shall beer and light wine be allowed in the lockers and on the bills of fare of the Union? Not thirst, but sociability, asks the question. A spirit of good fellowship is to be cultivated. The happy marriage of beer and song is desired; something pleas-

ant, some pale image of German social mirth and snugness, gemüthlichkeit. The most respectable body on earth. the Harvard Corporation, has ruled hitherto that the cup that beers shall not be served in any university building used for university purposes by the students in common. Will the Corpora-

tion bend? Will gravitation go out of business? The president of the Union is probably right in believing that no modus bibendi can be arranged. Beer with music is still too giddy for the Puritan world. "What will be allowed, anyway," says this president, obviously a gentleman who loves to look upon the bright side. "will be sweet cider, cookies, sand-

Plain living and soft drinking!

wiches Ac."

Half of the best natural genius born into a counbelongs to the laboring classes .- Dr. WILLIAM And it gets to the top, too, along with the

Secretary SHAW has a queer idea of his luties. Immediately after his party has won the greatest victory in a generation he

announces than Congress must be econom-

ical, and that the river and harbor bill and

the public buildings appropriations must be

out down to the bone. If a big victory

brings no pork, what is the use of winning

Syracuse University. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: You report the statistics of several of the largest universities and colleges of this country, and among them you give the figures of Syracuse University as 2,207. These are last year's figures, published before the find enrollment, and not of the current year, as you state. The figures of some of the other colleges which you give are not for the current year. There are 2,452 students on the rolls of Syrnouse University this year. Of this number, 1,650 are in the College of Liberal Arts. This is over 400 more liege students than of any other liberal arts

tions in the entire country, each eral arts earoliment then Syracues. C. C. Williams. STRACUSE, NOV. 26. The Southern Platform. From the Augusta Chronicle

college in the State. There are only eight institu-

tions in the entire country that have a larger lib

Alarming Condition of Tom,

SOME NEW MAPS.

Almost any kind of information is nowadays given on a map. The German Statistical Office has just published a map illustrating the fact that cartography is now used in many ways for which it was not supposed, few years ago, to be at all adequate. This map, though not large, shows all the disasters that have befallen shipping within five years on the North and Baltic seas not more than twenty nautical miles from the German coasts, and also on all the navigable inland waterways.

It shows a great deal more than this. We see before us, for example, a symbol, perhaps tenth of an inch long, which indicates that on that spot a sailing vessel came ashore and was lost; another symbol shows where a sailing vessel went ashore and was pulled off again. In another place three ailing vessels got mixed up with one steamship, all the sail boats being damaged and one of them lost. All such facts are indicated by the symbols used. The map is really a condensed history of five years of marine acciients along these coasts and rivers.

The map is not hard to read, nor was it difficult to prepare. All these disasters were classed in forty-four groups. Each symbol marks the geographical position of n accident; and the distinctive features of each are shown in a line or two explaining the symbol. In every case, the symbol shows whether a sailing or steam vessel was involved and whether life was lost Another notable map product of the

present year is a map of the Balkan Peninsula. So little of this region was surveyed, a few years ago, that it was impossible to make a good map of it. This fact was especially deplored by European Powers that were likely to be involved in trouble over the Sick Man of Europe; and it was regarded as a most gratifying and important geographical event when our knowledge of the Balkan Peninsula had advanced so far. ten or twelve years ago, that one of the German atlases produced a map of it on the same scale it gives to the leading European countries.

The present map, however, is twice the size of the German map, has far more geographical names and shows many footpaths and passes, and all the rivers as well as the situation of the more important towns. The mountains are shown in wash colors, a process that never conveys the most exact information; but it is not yet advisable to use the most refined cartographic methods in drawing a map of the Balkans on so large a scale, because the surveys of most of the peninsula are not yet sufficiently exact to justify their employment. The mountain features and all the passes are shown more clearly than ever before: and should the Balkans again become the theatre of war, this map would be the best thus far made for military purposes The Hungarian Geographical Institute at Budapest has made this valuable addition to our mapping of the Balkans.

It is a notable day for a country when i is able to recommend a map of itself to the rest of the world as an accurate representation of its geographical and many other aspects. Ceylon reached this fortunate position last summer, when the Survey Department of that island distributed the first approximately accurate map ever made of it. The map shows the very cart tracks, as well as the railroad we must follow when we make an excursion to remote Mount Adam; and also presents many other advantages for getting acquainted with the island at long range.

One of the finest maps the Japanese have ever made is the fifteen sheet man, on a scale of 15.7 miles to an inch, in which they show the intricate geological features of their empire. Their big guns were booming on the sea when this map was issued from the press. The first thing it demonstrates is that the Japanese are not behind other nations in the fine art of map making. They learned their cartographic art in the schools of Europe, and in scarcely any respect are masters. Although they use fourteen tints to show geological formations and ten other shades to denote the contours of the neighboring sea floor, all the colors on this small scale map are as sharply registered as on any of the best maps of the day. With 165 volcanoes, of which fifty-nine are marked as active, Japan is uncommonly favored

with this kind of property. These are only a few of the recent maps which might be mentioned as proof of the fact that the cartographic art is still advancing and gives us every year a more satis factory view of the earth's surface; and in no other way is geological knowledge made so clearly and easily accessible as on a first rate map.

Triumph of the Coektail Cherry. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Let the

glare of the calcium now spread over the

great maraschino controversy! This is not a contest of a day, but of nearly nine years. In 1895 a consignment of maraschino cherries was imported into this country. The Collector of Customs at New York assessed the merchandise at the top notch, or 30 per cent, ad valorem, as 'fruits pro served in syrup, not specially provided for, under paragraph 218 of the tariff act of 1894 The protesting importers contended for a 10 per cent. classification as "articles not provided for, or a 20 per cent. tax as articles manufactured in whole or in part, or as fruits preserved in their own juices. question therefore simmered down to the

simple fact whether the circumambient Jui was maraschine cordial or alcoholic spirits. "The evidence satisfactorily established," says Hazel, District Judge, "that the supernatant fluid consists principally of maraschino. The undisputed evidence of Mr. Brady, the importer, tends to show that the liquid surrounding the cherries contained from 10 to 15 decrees of alcohol. He testifies that he saw the imported articles manufactured at their place of exportation and that they were classified in their price list as 'fruits in cordials'. "Its evidence is supported by expert witness Stillwell, who testifies that he made an analysis of a sample of the interchandise and found \$5.57 per cent. alcohol per volume in the liquid, and in the fruits 6.48 per cent. This condition the witness testifies could not have been produced by fermentation." "The evidence satisfactorily established by fermentation."

The learned Court then decided that under the statute as amended the words "court then decided that under the statute as amended the words "court then decided that under the statute as amended the words "court the statute as a mended the statute as a mended the words "court the statute as a mended the statute as a mende

der the statute as amended the words of spirits" are omitted, and that therefore the imported articles are non-enumerated an subject to a 20 per cent, instead of a 30 per cent. exaction.

The importance of this ruling to the ceck tail public is incalculable. With this lov tail public is incatculable. With this low tariff on the cherry, consumers should have their wishes gratified as thoroughly as did that Oriental specialist Ki-Ram, the Sultan of Sulu. In the depths of the Martini or the Manhattan the offending and inferior clive need no longer dwell.

COLLEGE POINT, Nov. 26.

New Question for Debating Societies. From the Charlotte News and Observer. Do editors really work?

Urbana. From the Nebraska State Journal Urbana, Oh. Urbana, this is the day and date.
The chelle is on the gridiren—we won't have long to wait—

Urbana, Oh, Urbana, you came a year ago, The air too cold for comfort by ten degrees or so, We shivered on the bleachers, but, Oh, what thrill To see Nebraska warm you up, Urbana, Illinois. Urbana, Oh, Urbana, your quarterbacks are strong, you have the frames of giants, your legs are good and long:

You have the will to win, but you cannot cope, my

With men fed full on corn and beef, Urbana, Illinois. From Kearney, from Grand Island, North Platte and Omaha.

Five thousand braves are coming to join our U-rahrable our second touchdown brings shouts of fendish joy.

You'll have my sympathy at least, Urbana, Illinois. ALCOHOL AS FOOD.

One and a Half Fluid Ounces a Day Allowed by the Authorities. From the Lancet.

It has now been established by several well known classical researches that up to a point alcohol is a food and past that point it is poison. To draw a sharp line of demarcation which shall define for all persons when its action as a food exactly ceases and when its effect as a poison exactly begins is barely possible. The tissues of different individuals differ greatly in regard to their oxidizing capacity, and it is a matter of common obse vation that there are persons who can tolerate more alcohol than others without apparent injury to health. Again, occupation and environment very materially affect the powers of the body to assimilate alcohol. Thus men who pursue an active life in the open air are able to indulge in alcohol more freely than are those who are engaged in sedentary occupations.

It is all a question of functional activity of the condition of the tissue to oxidize the combustible material presented to it. It has been conjectured that the oxidizing power of the tissues, over alcohol in particular, must have steadily diminished since the time when our ancestors drank their three bottles of port with impunity. Such a performance at any rate is seldom heard of nowadays. The quantity of alcohol imbibed such an exploit must obviously be greatly in excess of the limit of the body's oxidizing capacity, as deduced from scientific experi-

One and a half fluid ounces of pure alcohol is the utmost quantity that can be completely utilized as food in the human body per diem, according to experimental observation. A quantity ingested additional to that amount therefore may escape oxidation, incomplete products of combustion, so to speak, may be formed and toxic effects ensue. It is there fore interesting to consider what amounts of the ordinary alcoholic drinks contain this permissible allowance of alcohol-say, one and a half fluid ounces-which is assumed to be the extreme limit of the oxidizing power of the body.

Taking brandy and whiskey to contain 50 per cent. by volume of alcohol, three fluid ounces or six tablespoonfuls of these spirits would contain the maximum allowable daily This would be the equivalent of about two glasses of brandy or whiskey and water per diem, each containing three tablespoonfuls of spirit and a half pint of water, to exceed which would be to risk a toxic result. Port and sherry, with their average of 20 per cent. of alcohol, would contain the permissible amount of alcohol in seven ounces, or a little over two wineglassfuls, assuming each to contain about three fluid ounces. The limites quantity of white wines, claret, or champagne, with 10 per cent, of alcohol, would be 15 fluid ounces, while one and a half fluid ounces of alcohol represent about 30 fluid ounces or pint and a half of table beer.

The question, is however, complicated in the case of wines and beer, because these contain nutritive matters in addition. Apart from the fact that to avoid injury to health the amount of alcohol consumed per diem should be limited strictly to one and a half fluid ounces, it cannot be regarded for practical purposes as a food in the sense of a true reparative. It is at best a producer of heat and energy, and then frequently at the expense of healthy cellular activity, while its cos from the point of view of actual food value has been calculated to be eight times more than that of bread.

TELEPHONES IN THE FOREST. Stations in the Dense Timber Keep Loggers in Close Touch With Home. From the Detroit Tribune.

Up in the dense timber along the Big Blackoot, Montana, where the logs are cut that keep the big mills at Bonner in motion, the is often surprised as he journeys brough the logging district, to see small telephone stations located at intervals in the forest. There are several of these stations, and they enable the loggers to keep n touch with the mills, and, when the drive s in progress, with the rivermen as they hase the logs down the stream.

These timber telephones are of the greatest ervice in the conducting of the business of the country. They save a vast amount of time and in case of an accident or any other trouble they are of inestimable value. During the last two or three years, such telehe big logging regions.

Throughout the forests, from the St. John o Vancouver, lumber camps belonging to the same interests are connected phone, the lines running thence to the saw mills or wood pulp works at frontier towns, from which communication can be held even to the metropolis.

It was formerly the custom of each humber interest to maintain a force of couriers, like the voyagers of the Hudson Bay company, and these hardy men, with knapsack, would travel twenty-five miles a day through the wilderness, over rough forest paths.

Now the mill calls each camp in turn at stated hours and receives reports and gives instructions to the foreman and it is instructions to the foreman and it is not necessary to dwell on the commercial advantages of maintaining such close touch between headquarters and outposts in any enterprise. Letters are read to men snowed in the forest fifty or 100 miles away and answers are dictated by the lumbermen to a stenographer, who transcribes them in the office and then mails them to their homes.

The relative contentment among the men. The relative contentment among the men which is established by this frequent com-nunication is highly advantageous to the corking force, and therefore to the em-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Some months ago you were kind enough to ridicule a few remarks of mine because I objected to the United States endeavor to preempt the title "American" to them-

I may now say that it will be more dignified for your people to find a name which you can honor-ably own, than be obliged, in due time, to surrender the one you have taken by your might. It needs no further evidence than that it takes nearly two thousand polloemen to guard a popu-

larly elected President to take a short railway ride in this land of "liberty"(7) You may not care personally what other peoples' views are, but the desire for a "liberty" to take what belongs to others is not appreciated by the

It is my pleasure to knew cutte a number of "Usonians," and they decline to be called "Amerians," as that does not designate them as citizens of the United States. That's what they say, and they ought to knew. JAMES P. MUBRAY. NEW YORK, Nov. 27.

Village Festivities.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-S/r: A correspondent in to-day's Sun complains of the "sonseless and insolent pranks" of small boys in New York on Thanksgiving Day. He "knows of other city in which the custom prevails." N York is not a city. It is a village. Its love for "Antiques and Horribles" is shared by Suncook. N. H., and West Huriey, N. Y. It has the honest he would delight in childish things Let the boys enjoy themselves. They are genuine New York NEW YORK NOV. 27.

Still Vexed Bermoothes.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SITE In to-day's SUN Mr. F. H. Vizetelly says that the inhabitants of Bermuda call themselves Bermudians. I lived for eleven years in a boarding house in this city frequented almost exclusively by Bermudian They were called, invariably, and usually calle themselves, "Onions." PATON FRANCIS. homselves, "Oniona." NEW YORK, Nov. 27.

Gifted Tar Heel Rabbit.

From the Sanford Express.

"An old hunter" asks us: "Why do a Chatham county rabbit have his eyes on the sides of his head? The cussed thing can see all around him times the ever day, but d'dn't grare his fur. He just sat the, on his white stump of a tail and wab-bled his ears at me. I again ask the question: Why do a Chatham county rabbit have his eyes on the sides of his head? A Moore county rab

From the Boston Evening Re ord, Governor and Mrs. Bates, with the 2 little Bateses, spent the heliday with ex-Mayor Carter,

DR. ABBOTT PRAISES JOHN HAY

Tells Yale Men He's a Great Diplor Because of Faith in the Plain People NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 27,-Dr. Lyms Abbott told the Yale men this morning Battell Chapel that the country and world were looking to their university f eaders in thought in every line for the ne decade. He then briefly summarized t qualifications that a Yale man needed

become a leader, as follows: "You cannot evoke the highest in m unless you see it. Washington could neve have undertaken the colonial war had h not seen beneath the cowardice of tha time-and there was plenty of it-a real manhood that would answer when courage was needed.

"There are 10,000,000 negroes in the country, and thousands of foreigners a every day adding to our population. man to be a leader of these people muses ee beneath the black skin and the grim a potentiality of manhood. No man cabe a leader of the Filipino people unless he respects the little brown men, and sees is them, not the power for self-government but the power to develop into a self-gov erning race. We hear much these days o a paternal government. No government can live that is not paternal—the paterna government that governs the child to-day that it may become a man to-morrow Russia is not a paternal government, but government of subjugation and oppression

"No man can be a leader who does not respect the plain people. There is a mar in this country to-day who is recognized by all parties and peoples here and abroad as such a leader, John Hav, who as a diplomat has led not only the diplomate of this country, but of the world, for the last five years.

cipiomat has led not only the cipiomats of this country, but of the world, for the last five years.

"I believe it is not American pride that makes me place him as the diplomatic leader of this country. What has made him such a leader? First, he saw a vision, then he had the courage to act, and third he had faith in the common people. He fought for the recognition of China as a government when the nations of Europe leoked on the race as simply a mob. He had faith even in John Chinaman.

"Democracy needs leaders. There was never an age so ready for leaders as this twentleth century in America. If it is not to the young men of Yale that we can turn, where can we search for men to take the lead in science, in medicine, and in the industrial world? It is pathetic to see how readily the labor erganizations welcome the leader who gives even a slight promise of a desire to better things. It's your guilt and mine if the labor unions are not better managed."

ZANGWILL TALKS OF CHARITY. Praises the Scientific Management of th

Hebrew Charities Here. The annual meeting of the Emmanuel Sisterhood of Personal Service was held yesterday at the home, of the sisterhood, 318 East Eighty-second street. Mrs. William Einstein, president, read the annual report. It showed that the sisterhood was in a flourishing financial condition. Then Israel Zangwill addressed the sister hood. He said:

I consider myself a practical man, one of the few practical men of our race. Most of you are dreamers. I shall stick to mere words then this afternoon and not steak on my particular hobby. The synagogu's shoke strong; in its laver until it became strong and now you must not mention it in a synagogue. They prefer mere words and their analysis.

agogue. They prefer mere words and many significant analysis.

Personal service as it is carried out here in this charity is a beautiful thing. Will my wife and I were travelling in Spain we saw the Spanish king perform a royal act of personal service. On the eve of Easter in the custom for him to wash the feet of it eive beggars and wait on them at table, well, the twelve beggars had been carefully withed first and were adorned in silk hats and therefore them are also before them and immediately carried them before them and immediately carried them saway. I am happy to see that this is in such farce.

before them and immediately carried a away. I am happy to see that this such farce.

The work here is disinterested and he Your charities are on a more scientific than ours of Lendon and you can achief better results. Still, where our peocome so mixed with other races the herit the vices of other nations. I do mean to imply that we had no vices be I think we had all the vices, else the Ten (mandments would not have been give our people.

Charity is somewhat of a samble anyw

cur people.

Charity is somewhat of a gamble anyway.

A man finds me out in this city after coming from weaks in a hospital and tells ine he has walked miles; yet his shoes are polished. As Charles Lamb says, "The better the acting the better the gift."

It is the political side of the question which is after all the most important. How to handle your immense problem when so many are coming here from Russia and Rumania because they are not allowed to gain a living in those counties. In Russia the Jewa die for Bussia because they are not allowed to live anyway. In Rumania conditions are the same. I have said I would not talk of my unmentionable King Charles's head of will not speak too much of this.

I am much interested in the report of the Hebrew Charities Organization and the work done. It is to such organizations as these that our people owe their better conditions in this country.

FOR NEGRO COLONY INMINNESOTA

Booker T. Washington Said to Be Getting

Options on Several Thousand Acres. DULUTE, Minn., Nov. 27 .- The settlers of Beltrimi county, Minn., in the vicinity of Black Duck, are aroused over the knowledge that Booker T. Washington president of the Tuskegee Institute an leader of the colored race in America, ha an agent getting options on land in Black Duck township on which to establish a colony of Southern negroes. The settlers declare that the colony shall never come declare that the colony shall never come to pass if they can help it. They say they will make it hot for the colonists if they undertake to come in numbers to Beltrimi county. The agent of Mr. Washington is said to have obtained options on several thousand acres. The country is new and the land good, and it is said that Mr. Washington figures upon very gratifying results from the sending of the Southern negroes to the Northern home.

The proposition is to cut the land up into farms of forty or fifty acres to each family. The agent who has obtained the options says that plenty of money is forthcoming to close the deals. He has contracted to pay pretty good prices in some cases.

pay pretty good prices in some cases.

COLLEGE'S BLIND STUDENT. Gets Along Well in His Studies and Works on Track Athlettes. LEWISTON, Me., Nov. 27,-Bates College

has a blind student, Francis Joseph Roch ford of Newton Lower Falls, Mass. He got his first education in the kinderga-en got his first education in the kindergaten at Jamaica Plain, having for an associate. Raymond Brown of Dover, N. H., a blind boy, who entered Harvard a year ago.

Thus far Rochford has succeeded very well with his mathematics, being assisted by the other students. He has an excellent memory. For Latin and trigonometry and some of his work in English he uses a raised text. He takes an active part in the debating society and has quite an amount of musical ability. He uses a typewriting machine in writing his tests. He practices with the boys in track athletica and does considerable work in the gymand does considerable work in the gym

ICE IN ERIE CANAL. The Time for Closing Extended to Non

80 to Allow Boats to Got Through. FULTONVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 27 .- Ice formed to the Fire Canal last night about an inch in thickness and has impeded the traffic

in thickness and has impeded the traffic of loaded boats. It is said that there are about thirty eastbound boats between tidewater and Syracuse. If too thick ice does not form within the next three days almost all the boats, it is thought, will be able to reach their destination.

From now until Wednesday, the time set for the closing of the canal, the State will not assist in breaking ice, but will allow the boatmen to use the canal and operate their own ice breakers. The time for closing the canal was extended from Nov. 28 to 50 at the request of the belated beatment.

HE'S IN Story of of H

At the ing school director, Heinrich House, t

surprised Herr Co admit for so much but both able void The vo boy of n history re smith. and anvil days, and went regu ing," Me the hill ov

When th athers, place at regular i The lad's an exce the boy h either si was inte markable hat he almost kept at reached 1 was grad years ago singing n singer at He is at hat the furing the quit sing developed theatrica formance He grew nood bull frame. N socks, has

husky boy This fal Opera Ho sion per to let him he present Tuesdays, turn to seen or da had been from Sara was to be after all.

But for least emb least emb was havin the trial v after the o had left. in hand at impresarie When the talked wit and then member of he had les singing, h

con's and Reszke's.

wavy bro

Jaeger, a American attend eve and as m oan. He attends to as one of school ed Mme. Jac Germany, Austrian ' mouth a from his and that "I have
of the gre
a much be
had. It
with no b
his head

great fut Already offers to churches, under the outside w bilities of to the bo career" i NOT Zangwill

Israel 2 the Orph that his p tellectual wants Iss this week! "That," Miss Ir

will's play
the Orphe
there totheatre m
Zangwill a
to have Mi
Amelia
asked Mr.
could hav
Princess '
"The Clin
been made "The Chi been made "Vaudev great mis night, "in plays are to vatrons. set new p "Six Pe London.

Wrecke NORFOL schooner

schooner
here to-day
from the I
ing tug W
man Wrec
ashore du
while goi
New Lon
The capt
life saver
and put c
big price